

## Reformulation of the Law Enforcement System in the Issuance of Driver's Licenses Through Driving Education Certification

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### Keywords

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### ABSTRACT

*In Indonesia, a Driver's License (SIM) serves as official proof of an individual's legal ability to operate a vehicle, and its issuance is strictly governed by the Indonesian National Police. However, the implementation of administrative requirements, such as the need for education certificates and driving training, as outlined in Police Regulation Number 5 of 2021, still faces significant challenges within society. This research aims to assess the urgency of testing the law enforcement system in fulfilling these requirements and to propose a more inclusive and effective regulatory framework. Using a normative juridical approach, the study examines relevant documents and regulations, supplemented by an analysis of Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, which explores the structure, substance, and culture of law. The findings reveal that the failure to implement mandatory driving training certificates is largely attributed to low legal awareness among the public, high costs of formal education, and limited access to accredited driving schools. Therefore, the study recommends reforming the law enforcement system by developing policies that consider the socio-economic realities of the community, such as community-based training, staged training programs, and providing incentives for training institutions. Such reforms are expected to enhance legal awareness, increase public participation in formal training, and improve the traffic safety system. In conclusion, the effectiveness of law enforcement in issuing driver's licenses relies on aligning regulations with community needs and fostering a robust legal culture.*

### Introduction

In Indonesia, the authority to issue driving licences that attest to an individual's competence to operate specific vehicle types is exclusively reserved for law enforcement agencies. The regulation of this matter is outlined in Article 14, paragraph (1) b, and Article 15, paragraph (2) c, of Law Number 2 Year 2002 on the Indonesian National Police. In order

to obtain a driving licence, it is first necessary to demonstrate that the holder possesses the necessary competence to drive. In order to do so, they must fulfil the requirements set out by the relevant authorities (Marzuki, 2021). As outlined in Article 81, paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 Year 2009 on Road Traffic and Transport, and in Article 7 of Police Regulation Number 5 Year 2021 on the Issuance and Marking of Driving Licences, the requirements for the issuance of a driving licence include age, administration, health, and passing the test (Indonesia, 2021). Concurrently, Article 81 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 and Article 11 of Police Regulation Number 5 of 2021 affirm that health requirements encompass both physical and mental health, entailing an evaluation of cognitive, psychomotor, and personality faculties (Amelia, 2021; Rasjidi & Rasjidi, 2010).

As outlined in Article 2, paragraphs (1) and (2) of Police Regulation No. 5 of 2021, it is mandatory for all individuals to possess a driving licence that is suitable for the category of vehicle they are operating. Obtaining this document necessitates the submission of an application to the traffic police for the issuance of a driving licence. In order to be eligible for a driving licence, individuals must meet certain criteria. These include the stipulated age, the fulfilment of administrative requirements, the attestation of satisfactory health, and the successful completion of both theoretical and practical examinations (Hariani & Susanto, 2023). The age requirement is determined by the type of driving licence applied for. In order to obtain an A, C, or D driving licence, the minimum age is 17 years. For a B driving licence, the minimum age is 20 years, and for a B II driving licence, the minimum age is 21 years. It is incumbent upon SIM holders to adhere to the stipulated regulations with a view to reducing the number of accidents. Nevertheless, the 17-year age limit for SIM C has the potential to increase the number of accidents among adolescents (Arifin & Arumsari, 2016). In order to comply with administrative requirements, it is necessary to submit a registration form, an ID card, a driving training certificate, biometric recording, and proof of PNBK payment.

In accordance with Police Regulation Number 5 of 2021, health requirements are to be divided into two categories: physical and spiritual health. The possession of a health certificate from a physician or general practitioner is an indication of an individual's physical health. This certificate is issued upon the recommendation of the relevant medical and health centre or division of the police force. Meanwhile, the possession of a certificate attesting to the successful completion of a psychological evaluation administered by a registered psychologist, either within or outside the police force, and who has received a recommendation from the Psychology Bureau of the Human Resources Staff or the Psychology Section of the Regional Police Human Resources Bureau, serves as a valid indication of an individual's spiritual health. The health certificate remains valid for a period of 14 days, while the certificate issued upon successful completion of the psychological test is valid for a period of 6 months. In order to be granted a driver's licence, it is also necessary to pass the theory test, the simulator skills test, and the practical test (Nastiti, 2017).

Police Regulation No. 5 of 2021 represents the most recent legislative directive to which law enforcement officials resort in order to regulate the issuance of driving licences on a quotidian basis. This regulation establishes the requirements for SIM issuance and provides comprehensive guidance on the procedures for its implementation. Furthermore, this regulation meticulously delineates the parties involved in the SIM issuance process, encompassing the registration stage and the filing stage (Saputera et al., 2023).

Article 1 point 6 of the Regulation of the Indonesian National Police (Perpol) Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Issuance and Marking of Driving Licences stipulates as follows: *“Attach a photocopy of the original driving education and training certificate issued by an accredited driving school, no later than 6 (six) months from the date of issue.”*

Article 9, paragraph (1), letter a of Police Regulation Number 5 of 2021 stipulates that the administrative requirements for the issuance of driving licences are to be carried out in accordance with the provisions for the issuance of individual motor vehicle licences and public motor vehicle licences. This includes number 3, which stipulates: *“It is imperative that a photocopy of the original driving education and training certificate issued by an accredited driving school is attached, and this should be no more than six months old from the date of issue.”*

The purpose of this provision is twofold: firstly, to improve the competence and safety of drivers on the road, and secondly, to ensure that every driver has adequate knowledge and skills in driving a vehicle. The relationship between law and society is one of mutual influence, with each field exerting its influence on the other. Laws regulate social relations in society, both between individuals, between individuals and institutions, and vice versa, Cahyadi & Fernando (2021) in this case, the focus is on the relationship between individuals and other people when driving on the road, and the relationship between individuals and institutions in the issuance of driving licences. However, in practice, the implementation of this provision in social life is unfeasible.

Law, as a cultural product, has emerged and evolved to address both the physical and existential dimensions of human existence within the context of social life.[9] The relationship between law and community life is characterised by reciprocity, signifying that the quality of legislation is contingent upon its alignment with the prevailing values of society. In the absence of such alignment, the implementation of legal provisions encounters significant impediments within the context of social life.

It is evident from a perusal of the relevant legislation that the prevailing custom does not involve formal driving education and training. A significant proportion of individuals opt to undertake self-training or informal training regimens. Furthermore, the general public does not fully comprehend the necessity of a driving education and training certificate, regarding it as superfluous. Despite the existence of accredited driving schools, the financial burden of tuition is often perceived as prohibitive by many individuals, thereby engendering reluctance to pursue formal training.

It is imperative to revise Perpol Number 5 Year 2021 to ensure its alignment with contemporary societal conditions. One potential course of action is to introduce more flexible and affordable driving training, both in terms of cost and accessibility. This could be achieved by organising training through several stages in one period of time or by offering cheaper community training. This would facilitate the process of acquiring a driving licence without placing an undue burden on individuals. It is anticipated that these reforms will contribute to a shift in public perception regarding the significance of formal driver's education for enhancing road safety.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the current gaps in law enforcement in the implementation of the driver's education certificate requirement. While existing laws and regulations provide a framework for issuing SIMs, there remains a disconnect between these

provisions and their practical implementation. This study addresses the gap in understanding why these legal provisions are often bypassed or ignored, leading to widespread irregularities such as certificate forgery, brokering, and unequal access to accredited driving schools. Additionally, this research examines the urgent need to reformulate the law enforcement system to be more inclusive, effective, and aligned with the socio-economic realities of Indonesian society.

The objectives of this research are to evaluate the current law enforcement system in the issuance of driver's licenses, focusing particularly on the requirement for a driving education and training certificate. The study seeks to identify the barriers to effective implementation of these regulations, such as legal awareness, financial accessibility, and the availability of accredited driving institutions. Furthermore, the research aims to propose a more inclusive and adaptive regulatory framework that takes into account the socio-economic conditions of the community, such as community-based training programs and policy incentives for driving schools. The benefits of this research are twofold: first, it provides policy implications by identifying challenges within the current regulatory framework and offering concrete recommendations for reforms. These reforms have the potential to improve the quality of drivers on the road, enhance road safety, and increase public trust in the licensing system. Second, the study contributes to raising public awareness about the importance of formal driving education, fostering a culture of responsible driving in Indonesia. Ultimately, this would help reduce traffic accidents and create a safer driving environment for all.

The objective of this study is to examine the necessity of evaluating the law enforcement system in order to ascertain its ability to fulfil these requirements and formulate a more inclusive and applicable system.

## **METHOD**

The research method employed in this study was *normative juridical research*, which focused on legal analysis through a detailed review of secondary legal materials, such as laws, regulations, and legal literature. The analysis was anchored in the theoretical framework of Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, which examined the law through three essential components: the legal structure, the substance of the law, and the legal culture. This theory was selected to assess the interplay between legal institutions, regulations, and societal practices, which was crucial for understanding the challenges in enforcing the driving education certification requirement for obtaining a driving license.

The primary legal materials utilized in this study included:

- Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police
- Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transport
- Police Regulation Number 5 of 2021 on the Issuance and Marking of Driving Licenses

These materials formed the foundation for analyzing the regulatory framework governing driving license issuance and certification requirements. In addition to primary sources, secondary legal materials—such as academic journals, expert opinions, and government publications—were used to enrich the understanding of how these laws functioned in practice and where they failed to meet societal needs.

The legal analysis also considered socio-cultural factors influencing the implementation of the legal provisions. A key aspect of the analysis was the examination of the relationship

between law and society, particularly how cultural attitudes and economic conditions shaped the public's response to legal norms, such as the mandatory driving education certificate. This approach helped identify the gaps between theoretical legal norms and their practical enforcement, providing insights into the need for reformulation of the law enforcement system.

The chosen methodology allowed for an in-depth exploration of both the formal legal texts and the informal practices that hindered the effective implementation of legal provisions. By applying this legal analysis, the study aimed to propose actionable solutions to enhance the law enforcement system surrounding driving license issuance, focusing on increasing public compliance and improving traffic safety outcomes.

This approach ensured that the research comprehensively addressed the structural, substantial, and cultural aspects of the law enforcement system, as informed by Lawrence M. Friedman's theory, while also aligning with the socio-economic realities of Indonesia.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **The Present Study Explores the Necessity of Evaluating the Law Enforcement System in the Context of The Requirements for Issuing a Driver's Licence (SIM) in Relation to The Requirements for A Certificate of Driver Education and Training.**

In the contemporary era of globalisation and reform, society is undergoing profound transformations in its social structure. As social creatures, humans are inherently engaged in interactions with others through various forms of social contact (Fuadi, 2020). The progression of society also fosters the emergence of attitudes and patterns of community behaviour that increasingly demonstrate an increase in the establishment of synergies of shared life. The issuance of driving licences represents a pivotal component within the overarching framework of the traffic law system in Indonesia. The document under consideration functions not only as an identifier of the individual to whom it is issued, but also as a marker of the fulfilment of two distinct obligations. Firstly, it is an indication that the individual has satisfied the necessary administrative requirements for the document's issuance. Secondly, it serves as a certification of the individual's technical competence in driving.

A driver's licence serves as a means to safeguard the interests and legal certainty of all citizens who operate a vehicle in accordance with traffic regulations (Djafar & Muhdar, 2023).

Moreover, the concept of self-improvement is also pertinent in this context. It is therefore vital for police officers to cultivate closer ties with the community, thereby ensuring the proper facilitation of those who wish to establish and possess a SIM. The apparatus aims to raise awareness of the fact that the creation of a SIM is inextricably linked to adherence to traffic regulations. In essence, as the SIM owner, the driver is obligated to adhere to traffic regulations. Therefore, the possession of a SIM is not sufficient in itself; it is contingent on the SIM owner's disciplined lifestyle. Driving licence is an official document issued by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as a sign of registration and identification for a person who has fulfilled administrative requirements, has a healthy physical and mental condition, understands traffic rules, and has the skills to drive a motorised vehicle.

In Indonesia, the issuance of a driving licence as proof of a person's competence in driving according to the type of vehicle can only be carried out by the police (Mochammad et al., 2024). In practice, however, the implementation of this certificate requirement has not been fully effective. It is evident that there are still various violations in the SIM issuance process. Such violations include the use of brokers, the forgery of training certificates, and a weak verification system for driving training institutions. The failure to implement the training certificate requirement is influenced by a number of factors, including the low level of legal awareness among the general public, the high cost of formal education, and unequal access to accredited driving schools. Consequently, it is imperative to reformulate the law enforcement system through the implementation of policies that are adaptive to the socio-economic conditions of the community. Such policies may include community-based training, gradual stages of training, and the provision of incentives for training institutions. This finding suggests a discrepancy between established legal principles and their practical implementation in professional settings.

The necessity to assess the law enforcement system in the requirements for the issuance of a driving licence (SIM), particularly with regard to the requirement for a certificate of driving education and training, is a strategic issue that reflects the state's endeavours to organise traffic governance in a more professional, accountable and safety-oriented manner. The driving licence is not merely an administrative document; it also serves as a legal assertion that an individual possesses the technical and moral aptitude for driving. The recent amendment to Article 9, Paragraph 1, letter a, number 3 of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2021, which stipulates that specific SIM applicants must possess a certificate from a recognised driving education and training institution no later than six months from the date of issuance, signifies a progressive stride in enhancing the calibre of drivers.

The certificate is proof that the prospective driver has acquired sufficient technical skills, understanding of traffic laws, and driving ethics. Nevertheless, the existence of this norm does not guarantee its effectiveness in terms of enforcement, as there are still various practices that contravene the principles of good governance in the field, including brokering, certificate forgery and illegal issuance of SIM by unscrupulous officials. This condition indicates that there is a discrepancy between legal norms and social realities that are not in accordance with the norms that usually cause problems that must be addressed through evaluation and testing of the existing law enforcement system.

It is imperative that this test be conducted in a meticulous manner, encompassing the structural aspects (enforcement apparatus and procedures), the substantive aspects (regulatory content), and the cultural aspects (legal culture of the community and apparatus) (Antoni, 2019). In order to implement this provision, it is essential that police officers demonstrate integrity and professionalism (Suyatno, 2023). This implementation should include the establishment of a digitalisation system that facilitates the efficient and transparent verification of certificates, ensuring accountability throughout the process. A substantive review of existing regulations is required to address legal loopholes, clarify the mechanisms for supervising training institutions, and emphasise sanctions for violations. From a cultural perspective, it is imperative to raise public awareness that acquiring a driving licence through a lawful and ethical process is not merely a matter of legal

compliance, but rather a form of social responsibility to ensure safe and humane traffic management (Saleh et al., 2020).

Law can be defined as a set of rules, orders, and prohibitions that regulate order in a society, to which each member of that society is obliged to adhere. Given that violations of these rules can cause harm to society, it is the responsibility of the government or authorities to enforce the law.[23] Public legal awareness is closely related to legal compliance or legal obedience itself. In essence, legal awareness signifies the functionality of the law, that is to say, the comprehension and adherence to the established legislative framework. The attainment of a harmonious existence among nations and states can be facilitated by the cultivation of legal awareness. This is the purpose of law-making.

According to Lawrence M. Friedman, law enforcement is effective and successful when 3 elements of the legal system are functioning, namely:

1. The structure of law (structure of law) law enforcement apparatus. The legal structure consists of legal institutions that are intended to carry out the existing legal instruments (Ansori, 2017).
2. The substance of the law is the set of laws and regulations; The substance of the law concerns the applicable laws and regulations that have binding legal force and become guidelines for law enforcement officials.
3. Legal culture. The living law contained in society, for example, is a legal culture, which includes opinions, habits, ways of thinking and acting, or values applied by law enforcers and citizens. Synchronisation of legal structure and quality of legal substance if it is not supported by legal culture then law enforcement will not run optimally, regardless of implementing in accordance with applicable procedures. A high legal culture of society is a society that does not tend to break the law.

Law enforcement can be defined as the process of ensuring that legal norms are adhered to in real-world contexts by relevant actors in traffic. It is imperative that the law enforcement system is able to integrate normative provisions with structural and cultural realities in society. In this particular instance, law enforcement encompasses not only the responsibilities of police officers in the implementation of regulations, but also the supervision of training institutions, the validation of certification, and the enhancement of legal literacy and public awareness regarding the significance of driving education. Furthermore, the development of a digitalised system for SIM services and the online validation of training institutions is recommended, with a view to minimising manipulative practices that could potentially undermine the integrity of the legal system.

The training certificate requirement is a form of public administrative law that stipulates that applicants must meet certain standards before being granted a driving licence. Nevertheless, in the absence of a robust enforcement apparatus, the realisation of this norm is likely to encounter significant challenges. Law enforcement must be accompanied by a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of the regulation, sanctions against violations, and empowerment of the community as participatory supervisors.

The relevance of this testing is further demonstrated by an evaluative approach, encompassing institutional audits, empirical studies of implementation in various regions, and the strengthening of data-based policies. The objective is to establish a system that can ensure that every driver's licence issued accurately reflects the holder's qualifications and

their ability to drive safely. This system testing represents a significant milestone in the ongoing reform of national traffic and transport governance, serving as a crucial component in the provision of legal protection for road users.

The establishment of a robust legal culture necessitates the integration of various pivotal elements, chief among them being the implementation of public education initiatives, the execution of driving safety campaigns, and the incorporation of character-building components within driving training curricula. It is therefore imperative to test the law enforcement system in this context, so as to assess not only the effectiveness of the policy, but also to create an orderly, fair and sustainable transport system. In the absence of rigorous testing and ongoing refinement, the policy of mandatory training certificates will merely become a perfunctory exercise, thereby diminishing its substantive significance. It is therefore vital that there is a high level of collaboration between policymakers, implementing officials, training institutions, and the public in order to ensure that a driver's licence serves as a legitimate proof of eligibility, rather than being merely an administrative legal document that is susceptible to manipulation.

**The Following Proposal Is Hereby Submitted for Consideration: A Reformulation of The Law Enforcement System with A View to Optimising the Fulfilment of Requirements for The Issuance of Driver's Licences (SIM) Accompanied by A Certificate of Driver's Education and Training**

The perpetual flux of individuals in pursuit of daily activities is an inevitable consequence of human mobility. A plethora of transport systems are available. Transportation can be defined as the movement of people, goods and information from one place to another, and it is imperative that this is done safely, comfortably, quickly, cheaply and in accordance with the environment in order to meet the needs of human life.[27] A major problem in Indonesia related to transportation is the lack of proper public transportation facilities. Consequently, individuals often opt for private vehicles such as motorbikes and cars, a decision that is often influenced by promotional offers and accessible credit options provided by vehicle and leasing companies (Soekanto, 2015). The high utilisation of private vehicles has been demonstrated to increase traffic congestion, especially in metropolitan areas (Sidjabat, 2015). In the absence of awareness and compliance with traffic regulations, this situation has the potential to trigger accidents that have serious consequences, including fatalities (Pambagio, 2013).

As the protector of society, the state is obliged to improve transport services, including designing a proper system and regulating the ownership and use of motorised vehicles.[29] To this end, the government and the House of Representatives enacted Law No. 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transport, replacing Law No. 14/1992 which was considered no longer relevant. In the Law, Article 77 paragraph (3) states that applicants for a driving licence must have driving skill obtained through training or self-study (Benuf & Azhar, 2020). Meanwhile, Article 78 paragraph (1) stipulates that driving training may only be organised by licensed and government-accredited institutions (Ahmad, 2024).

The requirement to have a certificate of driving education and training as a prerequisite for issuing a driving licence is a progressive step in improving traffic safety. However, the success of this policy is highly dependent on the effectiveness of the

underlying law enforcement system. The number of offences such as certificate forgery, brokering, and weak verification show that the existing system still leaves many loopholes. Therefore, a comprehensive reformulation of the law enforcement system is needed to ensure that every SIM issuance is truly based on legitimate and accountable competency standards.

The solution to the organisation of law in Indonesia, as outlined in the establishment of the aspired rule of law, is to implement law reform (Marsinah, 2016). The function of law is to express the view of life, cultural values and the value of justice. Furthermore, the law serves an instrumental function, namely as a means of creating and maintaining order, stability and predictability; preserving cultural values and achieving justice; educating and civilising society; and renewing society (encouraging, canalising and validating societal change). This reformulation must commence with the fortification of regulations through the revision or updating of the provisions governing the requirements and mechanisms for the issuance of driving licences. Regulations must explicitly contain criteria for the accreditation of training institutions, the validity period of certificates, verification methods, as well as clear and firm sanctions for administrative violations and related criminal offences. Regulatory reformulation must also be responsive to technological developments and community needs, Firdaus & Panjaitan (2024) so as to encourage rational compliance and not burden prospective SIM applicants.

The subsequent stage in this process is to modernise the system for monitoring and verifying training certificates. The development of a digital system based on data integration between the police and driving training institutions is pivotal. It is imperative that each certificate issued contains a unique code, which can be verified online in a system connected to the Korlantas Polri database. This digitalisation has been demonstrated to engender increased transparency, whilst concomitantly accelerating the validation process and reducing the potential for data manipulation. In addition to the enhancement of technological capabilities, the reformulation of the system must also address the institutional dimension. The necessity for external supervision of driver training institutions by independent agencies or competent third parties is imperative. The objective is twofold: first, to ensure that training institutions formally fulfil administrative requirements; and second, to ensure that they substantively provide quality education. It is imperative that supervision is conducted on a regular basis in the form of audits and performance assessments. Furthermore, a sanction mechanism must be in place for institutions that are found to be in violation of operational standards.

The quality of law enforcement officers is also a crucial point in the reformulation. It is imperative to enhance the capacity and integrity of police officers in managing the SIM issuance system, which is oriented towards public services Raharjo (2022), as opposed to merely administrative formalities. It is imperative that continuous training, the utilisation of information technology, and the implementation of a reward and punishment system be incorporated into institutional reform within the police. The establishment of a professional law enforcement agency is imperative to ensure the public's trust in the SIM issuance process and to combat any illegal practices that may arise. In order to strengthen institutions and regulations, it is essential to implement a community participatory approach. It is imperative that communities are engaged in active oversight, for instance through public

complaint channels, consultation forums, or participation in the oversight of training institutions. This involvement has the potential to enhance social control and to integrate the community into the law enforcement system, rather than merely rendering the community an object subject to policy.

The importance of legal education in this context must not be overlooked. It is imperative that the reformulation of the system be accompanied by an increase in public legal literacy with regard to the importance of training certificates, the function of driving licences as a form of legal protection, and the dangers of illegally obtaining a licence. The integration of legal education into driving training curricula, public awareness initiatives, and cross-sectoral collaborations, such as with educational institutions, university campuses, and mass media, is a potential strategy for enhancing the dissemination of legal knowledge. Conversely, the empowerment of driver training institutions should be facilitated through the provision of incentives, certified instructor training, and facilities and infrastructure support. It is incumbent upon the government to ensure the equitable dissemination of driver training institutions throughout Indonesia, including in remote areas, to preclude the certificate requirement from becoming an undue administrative burden or discriminatory barrier to prospective drivers.

The reformulation of the law enforcement system must also ensure accountability in the entire process, from the application stage, training, certification, to the issuance of a driver's licence. Reporting mechanisms, internal supervision, and performance evaluation must be implemented regularly and openly. The aim is not only to prevent irregularities, but also to improve the system continuously based on data. Thus, the reformulation of the law enforcement system is not merely to eradicate violations, but more than that, it is a systematic effort to build a fair, modern, and sustainable traffic law ecosystem. If implemented consistently, the mandatory training certificate policy will not stop as a symbolic norm, but rather become a strong foundation in creating skilled, law-aware, and responsible drivers.

## **CONCLUSION**

The need for reform in the law enforcement system for issuing driving licences in Indonesia is underscored by ongoing issues such as brokering practices and certificate forgery, which highlight a gap between regulatory standards and actual field implementation. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive strategy that strengthens the structural, substantial, and cultural aspects of the system, including the adoption of digital verification, enhanced public education, improved regulatory frameworks, institutional oversight, and equitable access to accredited training. Such reforms are expected to ensure that the *SIM* authentically represents a driver's eligibility and responsibility, thereby fostering a culture of responsible driving and improving overall traffic safety. For future research, it is recommended to evaluate the effectiveness of digital verification systems and public education initiatives in reducing irregularities and increasing compliance, as well as to explore community-based approaches for expanding access to certified driving training. The author wishes to express his profound gratitude to all those who have provided support in the preparation of this article. This work constitutes a form of academic contribution to the Faculty of Law at Borobudur

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